Daylighting in Museums

Radiance Workshop 2005 – 11 August 2005, 9:30 a.m.

Matt Franks – Arup Lighting

Overview

- Why use daylight in museums?
- Conservation Considerations
- Lighting Considerations
- Case Studies:
 - Rothko Chapel, Houston, Texas
 - Seattle Art Museum

Why Use Daylight in Museums?

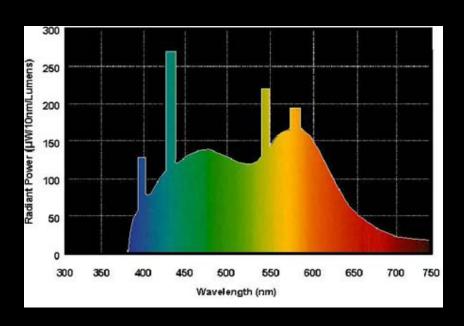
- Better Color Rendering
- Fuller Spectrum

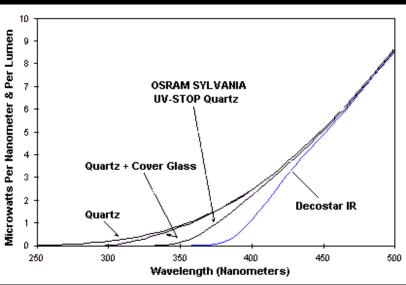


Foundation Beyeler, Switzerland

Why Use Daylight in Museums?

- Better Color Rendering
- Fuller Spectrum





Why Use Daylight in Museums?

Connection to the outside



Tate Modern, London, UK



The Nasher Sculpture Center, Dallas, TX

Conservation Considerations

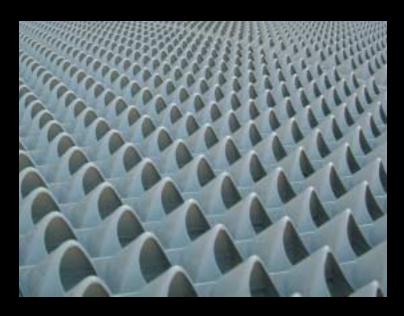
- Exposure to sunlight
- Exposure to diffuse daylight
- Exposure to UV

Conservation Considerations - Direct Sunlight

- Generally, all direct sunlight should be avoided.
- Shading systems can allow diffuse light and block all direct sunlight



High Museum of Art, Atlanta, Georgia



The Nasher Sculpture Center, Dallas, Texas

Conservation Considerations - Diffuse Daylight

Works on Paper	50 lux	Works on paper with colored media, Any media on a degraded support, Color photo prints and transparencies
	100 lux	Works on paper with black and white media only, Black and white photographs
Paintings	50 lux	Thinly covered paintings on unprimed canvas, Paintings in distemper media or gouache, miniatures
	150-200 lux	Oil and tempera paintings

Gary Thomson, "The Museum Environment"

Conservation Considerations - Diffuse Daylight

Objects	50 lux	Objects with painted, dyed or polychromed surfaces, Upholstered furniture, Unstable glass
	200 lux	Objects made of material such as leather and wood
	1000-2000 lux	Objects made of inorganic material with unpainted surfaces such as stone, ceramic and metal

Gary Thomson, "The Museum Environment"

Conservation Considerations - Diffuse Daylight

- 650,000 lux-hours maximum recommended for oil and tempera paintings and objects made of wood or leather
- 150,000 lux-hours maximum recommended for textiles, colored works on paper, photographs

Conservation Considerations - Exposure to UV

Limit by using UV filters in glazing

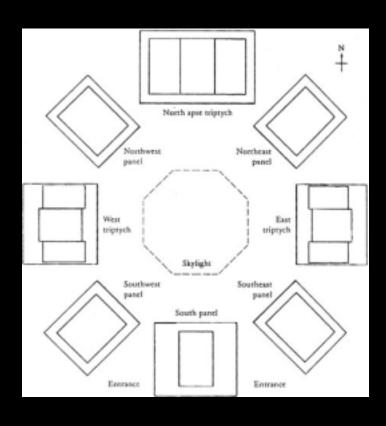


High Museum of Art, Atlanta, Georgia

Lighting Design Considerations

- Uniformity over vertical flat viewing surface 2:1 average to minimum is ideal
- Uniformity for 3-D objects not as important
- Minimize glare by reducing reflections and bright surfaces such as unshielded lamps and windows

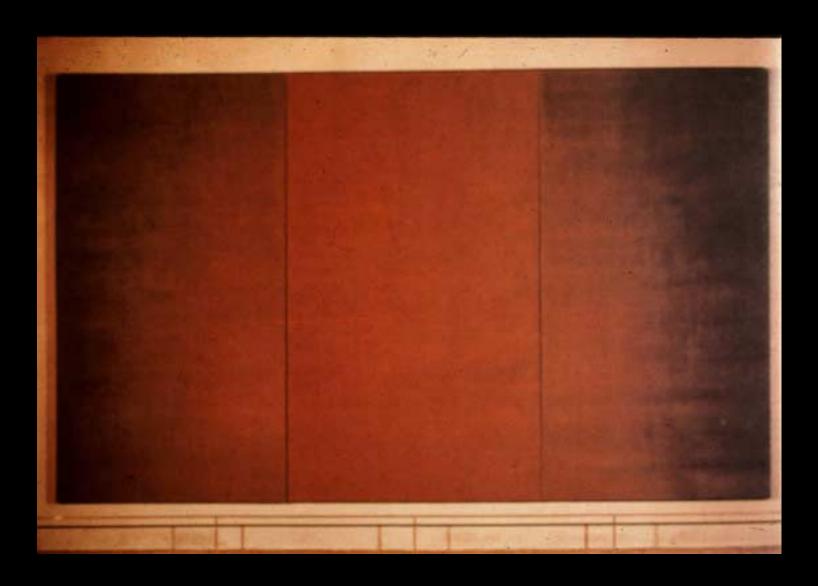
- Houston, Texas
- Commissioned design by Rothko with Philip Johnson





Original Design



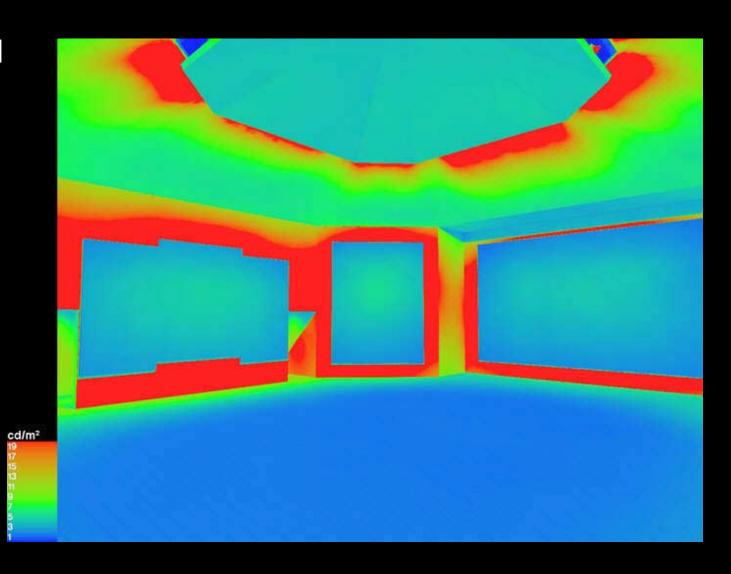




Revised Design



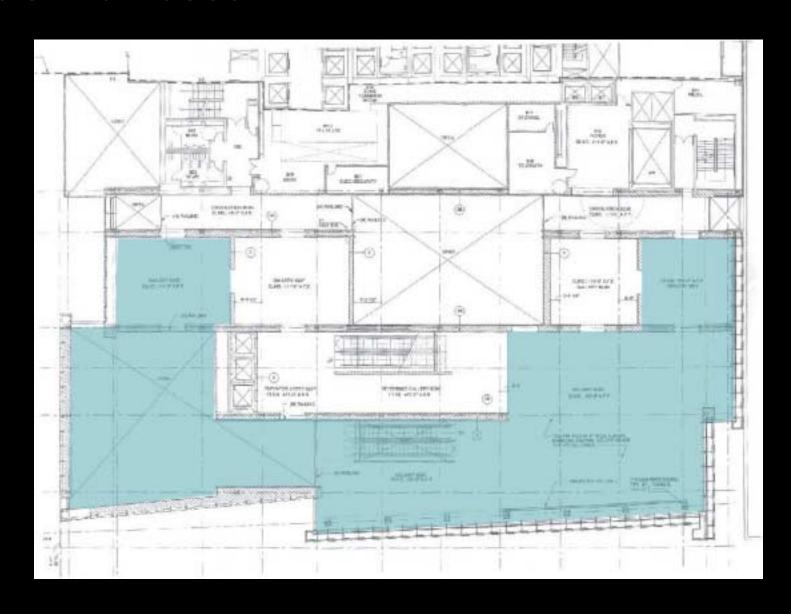
Revised Design



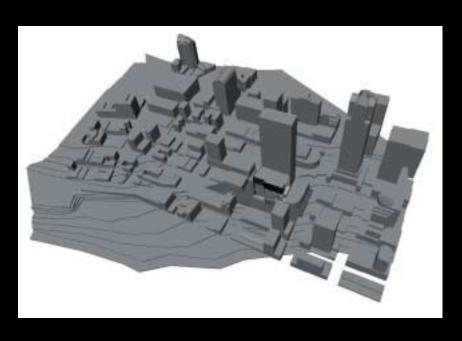
- Downtown Seattle, Washington
- Allied Works Architecture
- Addition to existing Venturi building, including high-rise tower

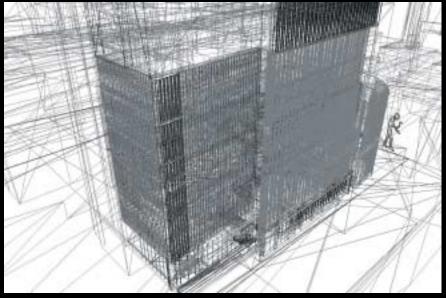




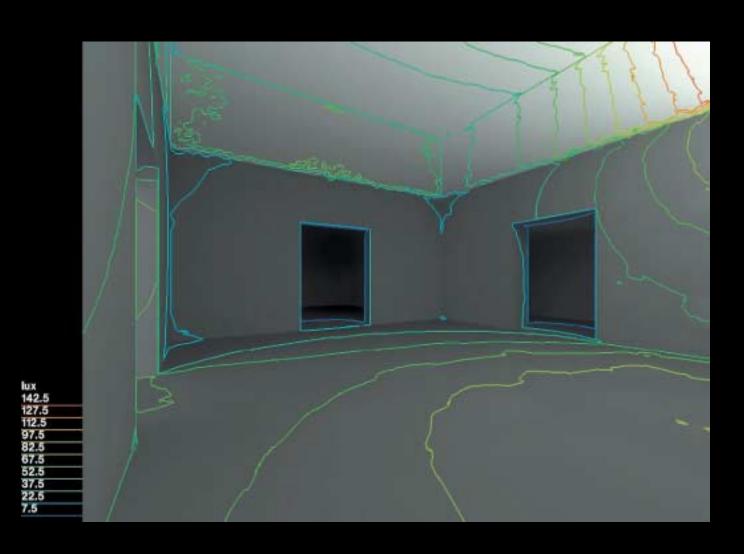


3D model of site and building

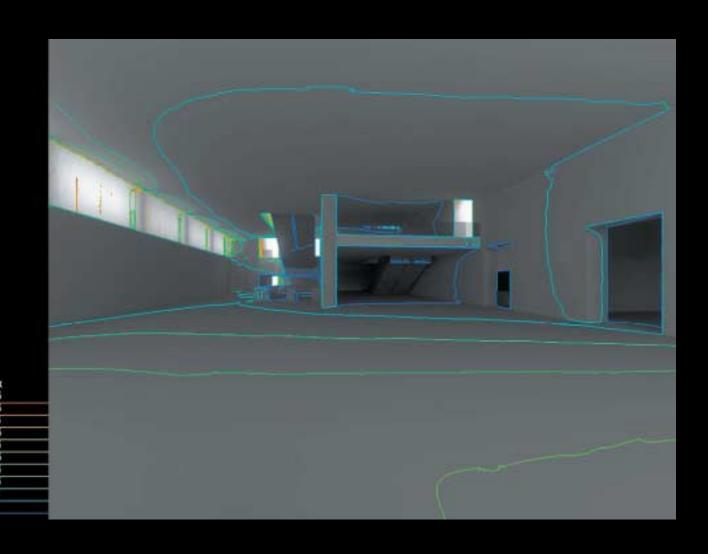




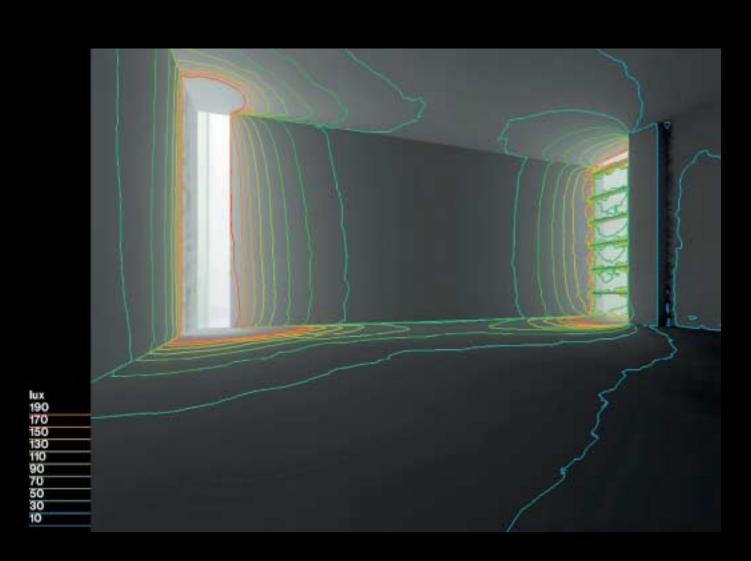
Top-lit



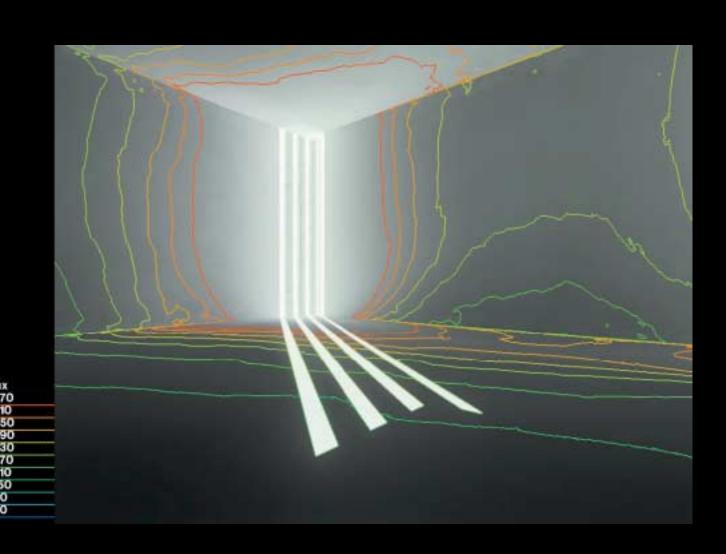
Lightbox



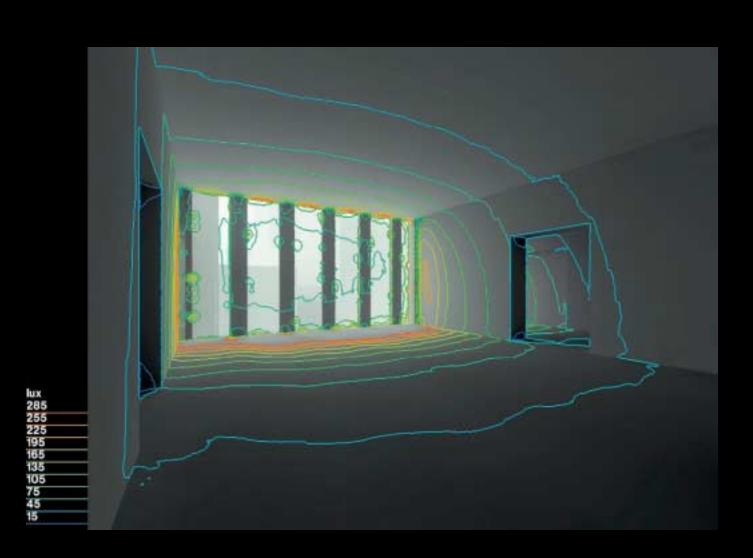
View gallery



View gallery

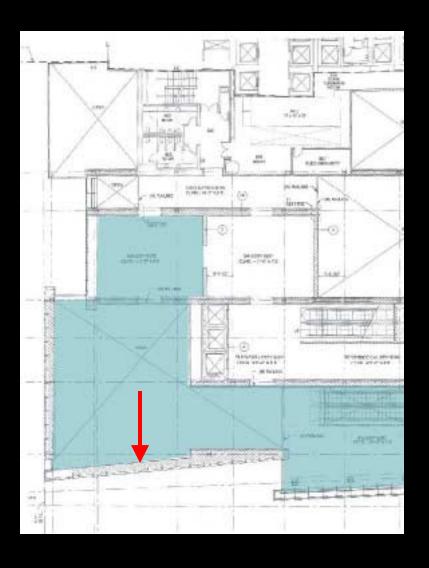


Sidelit gallery



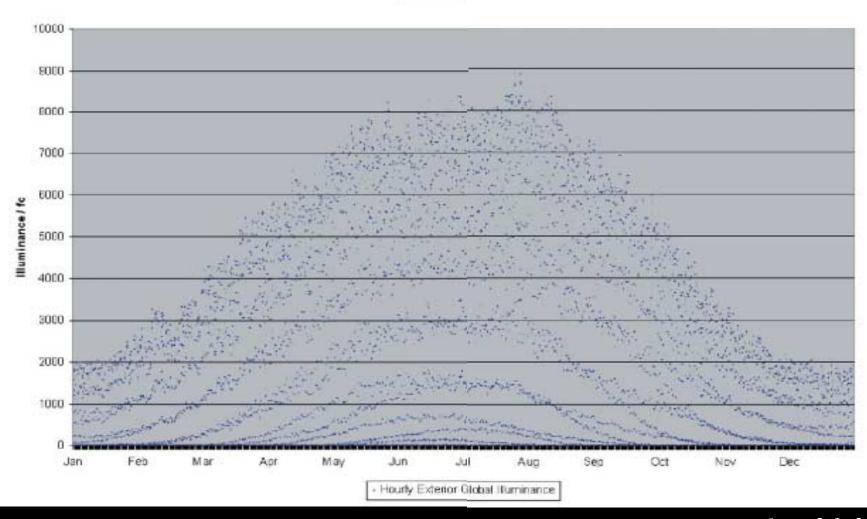
Annual Exposure Study

- Typical art hanging point in gallery
- Daysim add-in
- Hourly illuminance values for typical year

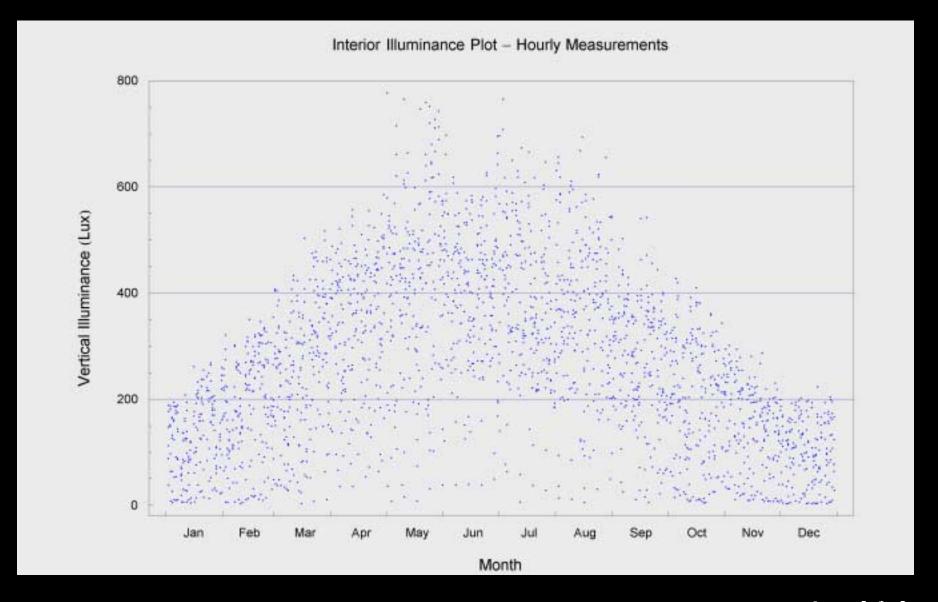


Exterior Illuminance

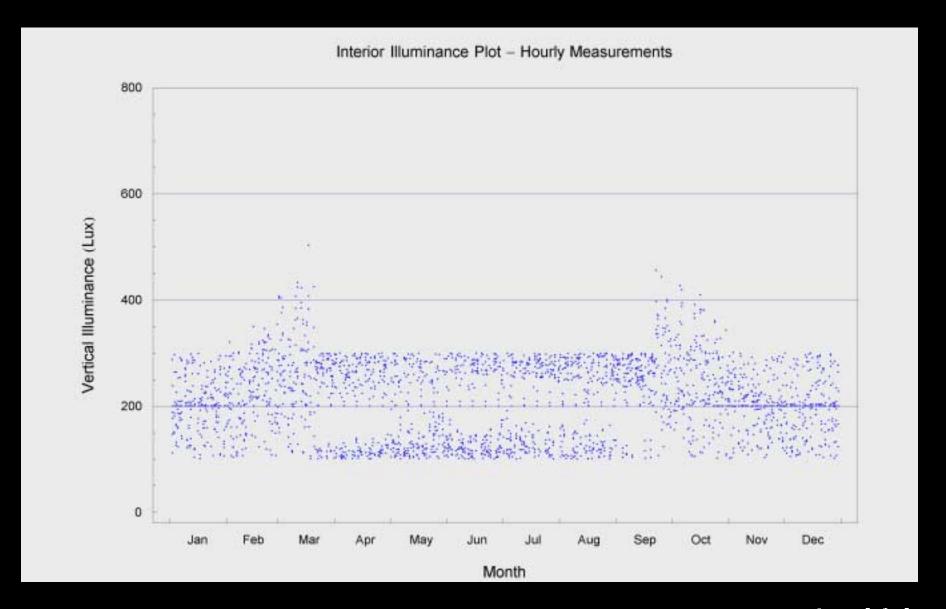
Seattle Art Museum Available Exterior Illumination Throughout Year (All hours)



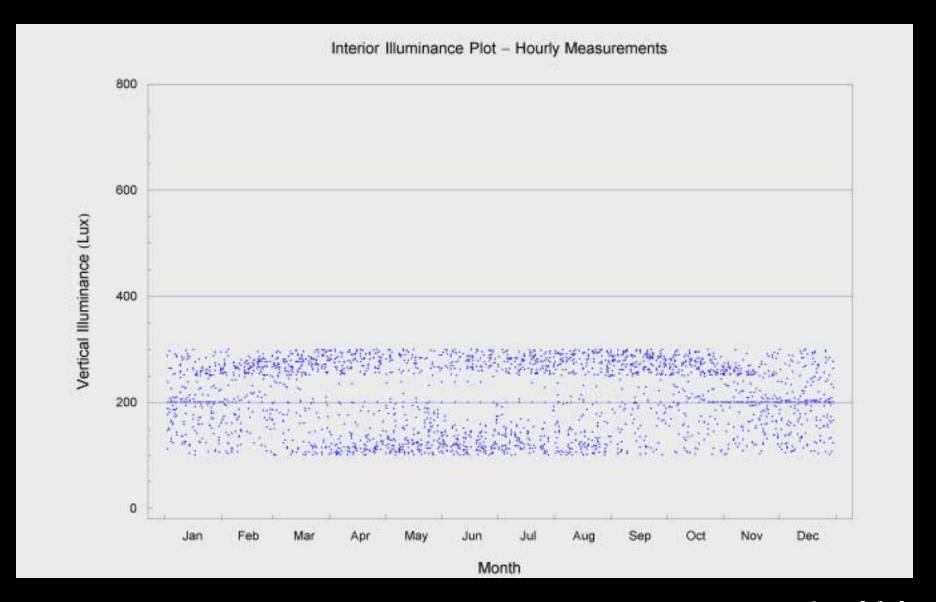
Museum Open Hours - 1,500,000+ lux-hours



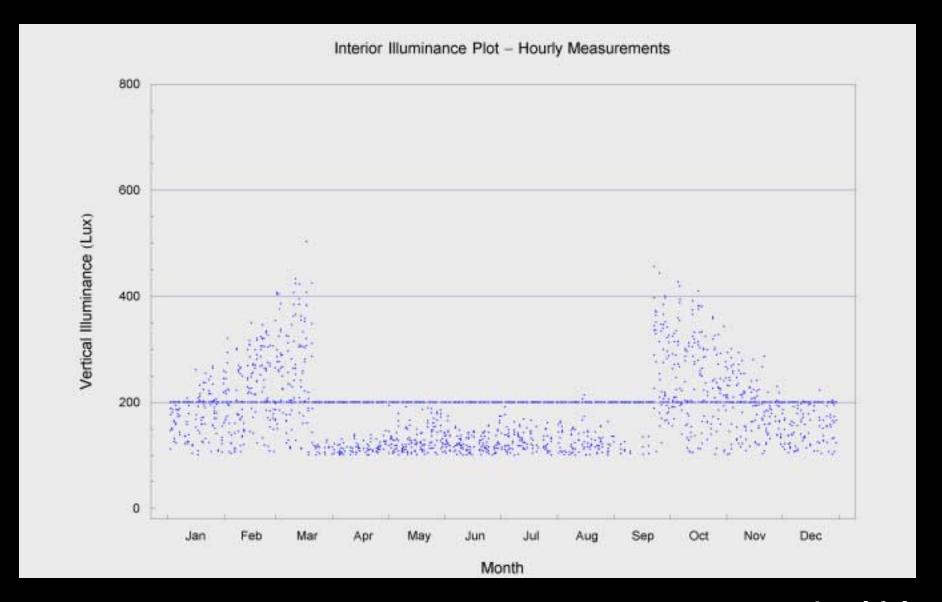
Seasonal Shading + Switching - 569,000 lh



Automatic Shading + Switching - 555,000 lh



Seasonal Shading + Dimming - 501,000 lh



Automatic Shading + Dimming - 464,000 lh

